REGISTERED No. 6.—1878

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,372—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

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Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.	„	2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	„	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 2½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

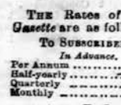
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. GOA, 1,206 Tons, 220 H. P., commander G. Stevenson, on SATURDAY, the 30th November 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Rutnagiri, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocconada, Vizagpatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the BUSHEER, 792 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. W. Stewart, on THURSDAY, the 5th December, 1878, at 4 p.m., for the PERSIAN GULF, touching at MUSCAT, BUNDER-ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, BUSSORAH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander W. Britten, on MONDAY, the 2nd December 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Diu, Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

The S. S. BUSHEER, 792 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. W. Stewart, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 5th December 1878, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

PILGRIMAGE TO GOA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) will despatch the S. S. AKOLA, 378 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Russell from BOMBAY to PANJIM and from PANJIM to BOMBAY TWICE WEEKLY during the months of NOVEMBER, DECEMBER, and JANUARY, commencing on SATURDAY, the 9th November 1878.

The above Steamer will leave Bombay at 10 a.m. every SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, and will leave PANJIM at 4 p.m. every SUNDAY and THURSDAY.

The Steamers to be employed will leave from abreast of Carnac Bunder, Bombay, and will proceed right up to Panjim.

Deck passage hence to Panjim Rs. 4.

For passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
ombay, 1st November 1878. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 5th, *of each month*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 180	220	— 40	Without Food.
Suez	280	240	— 60	
Port Said	280	240	— 60	
Jaffa	360	320	— 125	
Beyrout	425	320	— 125	
Cyprus	450	330	— 130	
Messina	500	340	— 140	
Naples	500	340	— 140	
Leghorn	500	340	— 140	
Genoa	500	340	— 140	
Marseilles	510	350	— 145	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st December 1878.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st January 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st February 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for

JAFFA, BEYROUT, and CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Portsaid regularly every Thurs ay wh ch carries Pas Passengers from Bombay to the above-named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

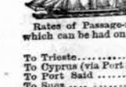
Bombay, Nov., 1878.

HALL LINE
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL.
2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. Nominal.
BOMBAY TO GENOA.

To be despatched about 11th December. Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE COMPANY'S S. S. CASTORE, Capt. A. Lucioli will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 25th December 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 143
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Weekly Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.
Scoor House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 28th Oct., 1878.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(s) NIZAM	2725 450	A. E. Barlow	2nd Dec.
SURAT	3141 530	G. C. Burne	9th do.
(s) KAISAR-I-HIND	4290 700	R. Meadwen	16th do.
TRAVANCORE	1963 350	W. Barratt	23rd do.
(s) LOMBARDY	2723 450	W. B. Hall	30th do.
SUMATRA	2488 450	W. A. Seston	6th Jan. '79
(s) HYDASPES	2984 459	D. Rennoldson	13th do.
KASHGAR	2621 450	E. J. Baker	20th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 26th November 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1878.
PEKIN	3777 600	W. Woolcott	10th Dec.
MALWA	2933 450	F. S. Tomlin	24th do.
GWALIOR	2725 450	J. G. Babot	7th Jan. 1879.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 26th November 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263 450	W. W. Fenliman	6th Dec.
SIAM	3000 500	G. N. Hector	3rd Jan. 1879.
ASSAM	3393 530	N. Stewart	31st do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 26th November 1878. Superintendent.

EXPOSITION OF THE BODY OF St. FRANCIS XAVIER.

THE First-Class Steamer ALABAMA has been chartered to RUN to GOA and back, without touching the intermediate ports, every four days during the months of November and December and first fortnight of January.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

On Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 a.m.

Departures in December will be notified hereafter.

Steam Launches and Boats will be provided for embarking and disembarking passengers at Panjim. The same will be available for conveying passengers to Old Goa, at a fee of 8 annas each.

Deck Passage ..... Rs. 4.

Return Tickets will be available until the 10th January 1879. First Class Fares include Board but no Wines or Spirits, which are provided on board and charged for separately. Second Class and Third Class Fares are exclusive of meals, but supplies can be obtained on board on payment.

Apply to D. M. De SILVA & Co., at Dr. P. F. Gomes' Dispensary, No. 19, Church Gate Street, Share Bazaar, Fort, or to their Agents, Messrs. FURTADO and BROTHER, No. 10, Kalbadevie Road, Bombay, or Apollo Bunder on day of sailing.

EXPOSITION OF THE BODY OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER AT GOA.

DAILY STEAM SERVICE TO AND FROM GOA.

ON and after the 1st December, until further notice the KRISHNA GOGAH. NAGOTNA, and RAFFAELE will sail from Carnac Bunder at 7-30 a.m., precisely.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

1st Class, Single	Rs.	15
„ Return	„	25
2nd Class, Single	„	7
„ Return	„	10
3rd Class, Single	„	2 8
„ Return	„	4

Return Tickets available up to 31st December only, exclusive of Diet, which can be had on board on payment.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer

STANDARD are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. M. MACAULAY & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 28th November 1878.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF YELLOW METAL AND COPPER BRAZIERS AND CAKES OF COPPER.

On MONDAY next, the 2nd December, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Callian Gorbind

Y M B		Ex Palm (s).
147	1-50.	23 cases yellow metal braziers.
143		Ex Winthorpe (s)
R	1-50.	20 cases yellow metal braziers.
C B		Ex Zeal (s)
145	51 100.	2 cases copper brazier sheets.
R		
C B		Ex Zealous [s]
125	1-100.	2 cases copper brazier sheets.
R		
C B		Ex Galatia [s]
175	1-50.	6 cases copper brazier sheets.
R		
C B	1-5	Ex Palm [s].
157	16-25	4 cases copper brazier sheets.
R	36-45	

Ex Alnwick Castle,
571 cases copper.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST AND SECOND CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder 300 superior 1st and 2nd class Moulmein, teak squares in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 2nd December, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, 12 bales grey dhoties 6, 7, and 8 yards.
5 cases blue green and yellow prints.
10 „ blue orange and white prints.
An invoice of glassware consisting of tumblers, wine glasses, sodawater glasses, goblets, and mugs.
By order of Messrs. H. F. Soares and Co., and on account and at the risk of Morardally Goolamally.
M G, 27/30, 4 bales brown paper.
On account of the concerned.
1 case beads.
On account and at the risk of Kekalbhoy Shaikally Ex, s. s. Branksome Hall.
K. S. 1/47—1/4. 4 Casks hardware consisting of John Morton and Co., iron rat traps, iron chest handles, brass lock, furniture, brass, pins, &c.

At the Town Barracks by order of the Executive Commissariat Officer
A quantity of Commissariat stores and country blankets.

SALE OF JEWELLERY.

On MONDAY next, the 2nd December, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the Mortgagee Venesk Gujanum Palekar, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mahomed Cassum, gold ornaments called nag, munyy necklace, thoshy, pimpulpan jive, rings, ear-rings, and dabul necklaces, and silver ornaments called chain necklaces, jave, bidas, snuff and chunam boxes, neck pendants, anklets, thumb and finger ornaments.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome carved blackwood household furniture, 2-3 and 5 light hanging argand lustres by Tucker, 1-rge size pier glasses in gilt frames, a sweetoned harmonium by H. J Trayser and Co., a hand sewingmachine by Grover and Baker S. M. Company handsome gilt revolvers, glass and plated wares, &c., at No. 3 Marine Street Fort, ON TUESDAY next the 3rd December, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at the room next door to theirs in Marine Street, Fort, the valuable household furniture of a Parsee gentleman, the same comprise rich cut glassware, plated, cruet, and egg frames, tea and coffee service, table spoons and forks, ice pitcher, table and chamber candlesticks, argand lamps, a richly carved blackwood furniture, comprising dining, drawing room, pier, washing and dressing tables, conversation reclining and sofa couches, drawing room and priedeau, low easy chairs, side board, chiffonier, dumb waiter, screens, tenpoys, hat-tand green painted, iron bedstead, gown press, wardrobe, chest of drawers, towel horses, dressing glass ke-zine oil table lamps, 2 3 and 5 light hanging argand lustres by Tucker, a pair of handsome gilt revolvers in case carnbay carpets, large size pier glasses in gilt frames, a sweet-toned harmonium by H. J. Trayser and Co., Chubbe's padlocks, a hand sewing machine by Grover and Baker, S. M. Company, hanging vase lamps, panorama balls, flower vases, table ornaments, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood and English made mahogany household furniture, a first class square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, bagatelle table, wines, &c., at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 4th December, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction at the bungalow, lately in the occupation of Fraser S. HORE, Esq., at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome house-hold furniture comprising a set of neat French polished dining tables in 4 pieces for 12 persons, very handsomely carved drawing room round table with marble top and pier tables, Marsa pattern card tables, wash hand and dressing tables, lady's and gent cu an's writing tables, Madras and Mallet pattern sofa, and without arm chairs, drawing room, easy and low chairs, English made mahogany sideboard, drawing room easy chairs, sofa and reclining couches, toilet stands, dumb waiters, sideboard, lady's work table, teapoys, bookstand, large size iron and blackwood four poster bedstead and campcots, clothes presses, iron baby's cots, chests of drawers, towel horses, dressing glasses, single light bronze hanging lamps, 4 light argand lustre, a slate bagatelle table with balls, cues, and rules, large size Brussels carpets, a first class sweet toned mahogany square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, revolving piano stool, splendid engravings and chromo lithographs, Japanese teapoys, flower pots, glass door, book cases, table ornaments, bath, dispense, and cookroom furniture and utensils, about 4 dozen claret, iron garden stands, chairs and teapoys, &c., catalogues are ready, the furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th November 1878.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies of shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer AUSTRALIA, Captain Bozzoni, will sail as above on SUNDAY, the 1st December, at 10 a.m.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 a.m.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

THE CANADIAN BLONDIN

has the honour to announce that he will give

A GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE,
SATURDAY, THE 30TH NOVEMBER,

For the accommodation of Families and those living at a distance, when all Children under 12 years of age will be admitted at half prices.

Doors open at 4. Performance will commence at 4.30.

THE CANADIAN BLONDIN

has also the honour to announce that he will make his

SEVENTH GRAND ILLUMINATED HIGH ROPE ASCENSION
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 30TH NOV.

THE CANADIAN BLONDIN

Not only performs all the feats executed by the original Blondin, but also many others of a most daring and sensational nature, Amongst other marvellous feats,

THE CANADIAN BLONDIN
will
WORK A BICYCLE BACKWARDS AND FORWARDS ON THE ROPE,

AN EFFICIENT BAND WILL BE IN ATENDANCE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 3
Unreserved	„ 2
Back Seats	„ 1
Promenade	As. 8

Doors open at half-past eight. Performance will commence at nine.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s and at the doors.

2nd and 3rd class tickets may be had of BOMANJEE EDULJEE & Co., General Agents, 1, Oak Lane, Fort.

TO BE LET, from 1st January, OFFICES opposite the Bombay Bank, at present in the occupation of Messrs. R. L. Southern and Co. Rent Rs. 75. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st February, OFFICES in Church Gate Street, at present occupied by Bhaishunker Nanabhai, Esq., solicitor. For rent and other particular apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the HOUSE in Rampart Row, lately offices of the P. and O. Company. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, OFFICES in Rampart Row, lately occupied by Messrs. George Lockhart and Co. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET OFFICES, in Dean Lane, lately in the occupation of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co. Rent Rs. 75. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS which was to be held THIS DAY has been ADJOURNED, for want of quorum to THURSDAY, the 12th day of December next, when it will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, at 2 p.m.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
Bombay, 26th November 1878. Chairman of the Meeting.

WANTED, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, Breach Candy or Cumballa Hill, for a year certain. Apply with particulars to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO LET, the only few remaining Bungalows on Malabar Hill.

The Bungalow No. 80, just vacated by A. F. Turner, Esq. Rent Rs. 90.

The Bungalow No. 98, formerly occupied by R. Walton, Esq. Rent Rs. 200.

The Bungalow No. 99, formerly occupied by M. Balfour, Esq. Rent Rs. 225.

The Bungalow No. 118, formerly occupied by J. Rich, Esq. Rent Rs. 150.

The Bungalow No 134, formerly occupied by late Mr. Langley. Rent Rs. 150.

The Bungalow No. 148, on "Landa End" formerly occupied by C. F. Farran, Esq. Rent Rs. 200.

The Bungalow No. 167, formerly occupied by Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft. Rent Rs. 300.

The Bungalow No. 218, called CASTLE DANGEROUS. Rent Rs. 150.

The Bungalow No. 57, just vacated by Lieut, Col. Hall. Rent Rs. 200.

The Bungalow now occupied by R. Branson, Esq. Rent Rs. 200.

For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.
TO-DAY,

A CHORAL FESTIVAL SERVICE will be held at Christ Church, Byculla, TO-DAY, the 30th November, at 6-15 p.m., when a Sermon will be preached by the Rev. Charles Gilder, Masonic Grand Chaplain, and the Offertory will be devoted to the Byculla Schools and Indo-British Institution.

APPEAL.

The Byculla Schools and Indo-British Institution are now supporting wholly, or in part, upwards of Four Hundred Orphans. It is earnestly hoped that liberal subscriptions will be made to the Offertory, as both Institutions are urgently in need of funds.

TO FREEMASONS.

All Brethren are invited to be present at the Masonic Hall, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, at 4-45 p.m. and accompany the Grand Lodge in Procession to the Church at 5-45 p.m., where The Grand Masters will receive Their Excellencies The Governor and The Commander-in-Chief.

Craft clothing is authorized to be worn.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Tickets for admission to the Festival Service will be issued to the Public *free*, on application at the Office in the Byculla Boys' School, situated in the Church compound. Copies of the Festival Service can also be had at the office—price four annas each.

J. R. K. JOHNSON,
Director of the Festival,
G.L.S.F.I.

POLO. POLO.

Canes with ash heads	each	Rs. 2	8
Do. boxwood heads	„	„ 3	8
Balls	per dozen.	„ 6	12

Less 10 per cent. discount for cash.

TREACHER & CO, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,
PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS,
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

CARLSBADER SPRUDELSALZ.
THE NATURAL SALT
Obtained by Evaporation and Crystallization of the THERMAL SPRUDEL WATERS OF CARLSBAD.

Per 4 ounce bottle	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 2 12

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

		Cash.	Credit.
CARLSBAD	quarts per dozen	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 13 0
FRIEDRICHSHALLER	pints „	6 8	7 8
DITTO	quarts „	10 8	12 0
HUNYADI JANOS	„ „	13 8	15 0
PULLNA	pints „	9 0	10 0
VICHY	„ „	8 0	9 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

REAL AMERICAN
"SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

		Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner...per pack		Re. 1 8	Re. 1 12
„	..., 1oz. packs	17 0	10 9
„ „ gilt edged	... „ pack	1 12	2 0
„ „ „	... „ doz. packs	20 0	22 0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

IMPORTERS OF TABLE PLATE AND CUTLERY, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ESTABLISHED FOR HALF A CENTURY.

TABLE PLATE.

Fiddle Pattern. Cash.	Credit.		Beaded, Lily, or Thread Pattern. Cash.	Credit.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
27 0	30 0	Table Forks or Spoons, full size ..... Per dozen	36 0	40 8
20 0	22 8	Dessert Forks do. do. ..... „	27 0	30 0
12 8	14 0	Tea Spoons do. do. ..... „	16 8	18 0
12 8	14 0	Egg or Salt Spoons, gilt bowls ..... „	18 0	20 0
1 2	1 4	Mustard Spoons do. ..... Each	1 8	1 10
0 14	1 0	Caddy Spoons ..... „	1 4	1 2
1 4	1 8	Sugar Spoons ..... „	1 8	1 18
2 4	2 8	Sugar Tongs ..... „	3 0	3 2
9 0	10 0	Ice Claws (Scissor shaped) ..... „	9 8	10 8
4 8	5 0	Ice Tongs ..... „	5 8	6 8
2 4	2 8	Butter Knives ..... „	3 0	3 0
2 4	2 8	Pickle or Oyster Forks ..... „	2 8	3 8
2 4	2 8	Toddy Ladles ..... „	3 0	3 0
2 4	2 8	Sauce do. ..... „	3 0	3 8
7 0	8 0	Soup do. ..... „	9 0	10 8
4 8	5 0	Gravy Spoons ..... „	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Marrow Spoons ..... „	3 8	4 0
4 0	4 8	Chatni Spoons ..... „	4 8	5 0
5 0	5 8	Sardine Tongs ..... „	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Knife Rests ..... Per pair	3 8	4 0
14 8	16 0	Fish Helpers ..... „	16 0	18 0
		Spring Slide Pickle Prongs, in Ivory handle ..... Each	6 0	6 0

TABLE CUTLERY.

	A Quality. Cash.	A Quality. Credit.	B Quality. Cash.	B Quality. Credit.	C Quality. Cash.	C Quality. Credit.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Table Knives, full size ..... Per doz.	30 0	34 0	25 0	28 0	20 0	22 8
Table Knives, second (dessert) size ..... „	25 0	28 0	20 0	22 8	17 0	19 0
Meat Carvers ..... Per pair	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Game Carvers ..... „	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Steel Sharpeners ..... Each	4 8	5 0	3 8	4 0	2 8	3 0
Complete Sets, as above	80 8	90 0	64 8	72 8	53 8	60 8
Wheel Knife Sharpeners			5 0	5 8	4 0	4 8

NAPKIN RINGS
OF FINEST AFRICAN IVORY, BEVELLED EDGES AND NUMBERED 1 TO 6.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Set of six, 1¼ by 1 inch	12 0	13 8
Set of six, 1½ by 1 inch	13 8	15 0
Set of six, 1½ or 2 by 1¼ inch	16 0	18 0

☞ Priced Lists or information of the Company's extensive Stock of GLASS and CROCKERY WARE and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of every description can be had upon application.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. AND POONA.

KNIGHT, BEVAN, AND STURGE'S CELEBRATED
LONDON PORTLAND CEMENT.
SOLE AGENTS,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

MR. L. STEFFENAUER,
WATCHMAKER,
No. 8, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY,

BEGS to call the attention of the Public that he has JUST RECEIVED a well selected stock of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES and especially recommends the following :—

1. The 18 Carat Gold English Patent Lever Keyless Watch at ..... Rs. 180 to 250
2. The 14 Carat Patent Lever and Patent Keyless Ladies Watch at ..... „ 120 to 150
3. The same in a 18 Carat Gold case at ..... „ 180 to 200
4. Also a Gold Open-faced Cylinder Escapement Ladies Watch at ..... „ 60 to 80

The Silver Open-faced English Patent Lever Escapement Watch at ..... Rs. 50
The same in a very strong Hunting case ..... „ 55
The same Watch with Suisse Lever Escapement ..... „ 40
Do. in a Hunting case at ..... „ 45
2 Years Guarantee for the above Watches. Terms—CASH.

Mr. L. STEFFENAUER has also received a large stock of cheap Watches from Rs. 15 to Rs. 38.
3 Watches taken at once are given at wholesale rates.
Musical Boxes in great variety from Rs. 40 to Rs. 250.

REPAIRS OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY AND MUSICAL BOXES ATTENDED TO WITH THE UTMOST DESPATCH.

MR. L. STEFFENAUER.

PIANOS ! PIANOS !

JUST RECEIVED IN PERFECT CONDITION
A FEW
SCHIEDMAYER'S
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.
Of Solid Walnut Wood and made expressly
FOR INDIA.

Price Rs. 675 Nett Cash, inclusive of packing.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 29TH, 1878.

THE Bank of England Return for the week ending on Wednesday shows an increase in the reserve of £400,000 and in Bullion of £200,000, while discounts are less by £200,000. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has increased from 40 15-16 to 41 15-16 per cent. No further reduction has been made in the Bank rate, but this was scarcely expected. Consols have declined from 96¾ to 95⅞, and French Rentes from fcs. 112½ to fcs. 112.

The Produce Markets are all very quiet, Coffee has a downward tendency, the quotation for Mid. Plantation Ceylon being again 6d. per cwt. lower. Cocoanut Oil is unchanged; the Markets for Linseed and Rapeseed are both very quiet at previous rates.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were quiet but steady, and Cotton in Liverpool was also quiet. The sales amounted to 7,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats. The quotations both for American and Surat descriptions were all unchanged. Everything at present depends upon the American receipts, and as these now appear to be steadily on the increase, we may look for continued depression in the Cotton Markets throughout the world.

BAR SILVER in London is still quoted by Reuter at 50⅛d. per oz., and private telegrams confirm this in calling the position unchanged. Shipments of the Metal are advised by yesterday's P. and O. Steamer from Southampton to the extent of £190,000 to Bombay and £70,000 to Calcutta, which are the first shipments advised for many weeks past.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been very quiet at yesterday's quotations, but at the close owing to increased firmness in Calcutta, the Banks are less disposed to buy bills for forward delivery. Our Market must be entirely governed by that of Calcutta for the next month or six weeks, when it is to be hoped that our export season will have commenced in good earnest. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	....1s. 7 7-16d.	per Rs.		
Do.	6 months' sight...1s. 8d.	,,		
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	..1s. 7 15-16d.	,,	
Documents, 2	,, ,,	...1s. 8d.	,,	
France,	3 ,, ,,	...2·11.	,,	

On Calcutta we quote demand bills at ⅛th per cent, premium and 60 days' sight at ¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened steady with buyers at our yesterday's quotations, and as the day wore on increased firmness prevailed and the rate for Old Fours and Fours-and-a-half advanced to Rs. 94¼ and New Fours-and-a-half to Rs. 99⅛; at these quotations the Market closes firm.

The SHARE MARKET continues quiet and inactive. Banks are all unchanged and Land Companies also. New Berar Press Shares are Rs. 5 higher and Mofussil Rs. 5 lower. In Spinning and Weaving Companies transactions have been limited and prices, as a general rule, are unchanged; a decline of Rs. 5 is quoted in Bombay Hemp and Jute, and Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petits and Rs. 5 in Nurseys, whilst Flemings have advanced Rs. 2½ and Nicol P. and Manufactoring Co. Rs. 30 per share.

The COTTON MARKET has not undergone any special change. Exporters are still almost out of the Market, and the stocks of old Cotton are in consequence accumulating, as the Mill consumption is not equal in quantity to the daily arrivals. A few bales of G. F. New Oomrawuttee on the spot have changed hands at Rs. 190½ per candy, but there are still sellers of Good Oomras for January delivery at Rs. 187 and February Rs. 185 per candy and Hingunghaut at Rs. 206 for January delivery.

In SEEDS there is no quotable change, the chief business doing in export being in Gingelly. The quotation for Linseed remain unchanged at Rs. 6-7 to Rs. 6-8 per cwt. for ready lots, and Rs. 6 per cwt. for March-April delivery. Rapeseed keeps very dull with sellers of Guzerat at Rs. 7-2 to Rs. 7-4 per cwt,

FREIGHTS show no improvement. By steam for Liverpool the nominal quotation is 7s. 6d. per ton for Seeds and 15s. per ton for Cotton, shipment up to the middle of December, but there is no great amount of cargo offering at these rates. While Genoa and Marseilles may still be quoted 22s. 6d. to 25s. per ton, freight payable here, at par, sailing vessels are still quite neglected.

PIECE GOODS are still difficult of sale, with nothing doing from the Bazaar.

COALS are unchanged in every respect. Arrivals are firm with nothing offering, but spot stocks still depress the ready market.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash.' Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p.ct	132
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do	737½
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	12 do	700
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do	680
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25 £12-10		6 do	112

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	4,000	3,000	all	15 p.s*	870
Prere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p.s.	120
Masagon Land and Port Canning Land Company, Limited	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p.s.	750
	6,000	1,400	all	15 p.s.	220xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—	750
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	3,250	415	all	25 p.s.	260
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,125
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	35 p.	1,745
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	2 p.ct	80
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,200
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	980
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	165
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	40
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	670
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	975
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p.s.	600 xd.
Dharmsey Spinning	5,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	730
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	400	..	380
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	40 p.s*	422½
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.s*	1,065
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	30 p.s.	930 xd
Hybridad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	..	..	725
Jeevraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	880
Khandelah Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	950
K. Mucunjee S. & W.	1,000	1,000	all	60 p.s*	785
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	700
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,300
Manchester S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	25
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	340
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,500
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.s*	1,150
Masagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	235
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	35 p.	850
Nerial S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	225
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	380
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	300
Oriental	4,000	625	all	20 p.s*	730
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	925
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s.	980
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	1740
Do do, ½ Share.	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	185
Shalapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p.s.	940
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p.s.	700

* Per Share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	1,100
Albert Co., Kurrachee.	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	999
Alwarti Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct	300
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	565
Bellary	375	1,000	all	25	620
Berar Company (New).	155	500	all	60 p.s.	455
Indian Press Co.	1,000	250	all	14 do	110
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	68
Carvar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	500
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	50 do	500 xd.
Dholera P. and G. Co.	600	200	all	15 do	180 xd.
East India Press Co.	382	1,000	all	100 do	950
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	1,100
French Press Co.	300	500	all	75 p.s.	410
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	350	30 do	285
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Rasoon's Press Co.	600	400	all	25 do	320
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	60 do	390
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,100 xd.
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.ct	550
Volkart's United Press Co.		1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	600 xd

* Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20 218 3·0		p. ct	300
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20 13·0 14 6		do	28
Ditto	..	£20 6·5 7 3		do	72
Ditto	..	£20 2·1 13·1		do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Issue.	..	£18 19·6 9·15		do	250

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	,500	1874 p.s.	2,075
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250 p. s.	3,050
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	80 p.s.	600
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	20 p. s.	220
Malabar Company	1,150	500	100	7½ p. ct	50
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	15 xd
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,000	75 p. s.	1,050
Treacher and Co.	1,200	500	all	62½ p. s.	665
Vegas Patent Slip Co.	3,000	250	all	6 p. ct	28

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the Week ending 23rd November 1878.

Open 1,268½ miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,46,980	0	0
Merchandize	5,33,862	0	0
Telegraph	918	0	0
Total Rs.	6,83,760	0	0
Corresponding Week last year, open 1,268½ miles. Total Rs.	5,35,007	14	1
Increase.	1,48,662	1	11

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE ship ESTHER ROY., 1,533 tons, Captain T. Roy, will sail to-day for Galle, in ballast.

THE ship CHRYSOLITE, 1,278 tons, Captain W. Wasting, sailed yesterday for Valparazo, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain A Russell, will sail to-day for Goa, with H.E. the Governor General of Portuguese India and Aide-de-Camp, and 15 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. BUSHIRE, 539 tons, Captain J W. Stuart, arrived in harbour on the 29th inst., from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. Pinahey, Mrs. Clerk and infant, and 228 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
28	Busheer (s)	Stuart	Kurrachee, Nov. 25.
29	L. G. Dalhousie (s)	Powell	Vingoria, Nov. 28.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
29	Alabama (s)	Humphries	Goa.
	Chrysolite	Hasting	Valparizo.
	H. M. S. Simoom	Grant	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—Steamer Akola, Russell, to Goa.
Ship Esther Roy, Ras, to Galle.

The Steamer Malta, to Kattywar Coast and Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
23 Colaba (s) ..... Shield ..... Singapore, Oct. 23.
Tenasserim (s) ..... Street ..... Madras, Nov. 21.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Tenasserim—14th Regt, Madras Native Infantry, Col Wilson, wife and 2 daughters, Major Fawnce, Major Richmond and wife, Capt Taylor, Capt Foord, Lieut Glompert, Lieut Burn, Sub-Lieut Andrew, Surgeon Martin and men, 736 of all ranks.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
27 Himalaya (s) ..... Rangoon.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.
27 Canara (s) ..... Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 29.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Wigtow Hall s—51 packages hardware, Abdoolally Goolam Hoosein.
Anglia s—4 cases oilmanstore, A K Shurafally; 42 bundles cast steel and 1 casks hardware, Abdool Cadur Habuthboy.
Branksome Hall s—11 cases varnish, Tyebally Chandabhoy and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Lumley Castle s—4 cases claret, F D Brito; 40 cases matches Abdoolally Shaikdom; 26 cases oildtom, Eduljee Bazonjee Avondale s—10 qr barrels blasting gunpowder, Geo Gahagan.
Dragon s—15 cases candles, Shurafally Hiptoola.
Surat s—3 packages earthenware, Jaffer Rehimtoola.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—1,000 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 23 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee; 50 cases brandy L Narsen and Co; 22 cases oilmanstore, A K Shurafally.

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—31 boxes brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee; 199 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta s—57 casks castor oil, Killick, Nixon and Co; 30 bales wool, Mooljee Jitha and Co; 2 bales waste silk, Sallabhoy Jafferbhoy; 2 bales waste silk, Abramovitz and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Nizam s—2 cases fishmaws, Mitha Munjee; 10 cwts benjamin, Curcondhas Nensee; 6 bales skins, Cama Nawa and Co; 17 bales skin, C S Mohomed and Co; 10 bales skin, and 5 bales hides, Chama Oona; 479½ cwts coir yarn, Moorarjee Natha; 8 bales hides, Ges Leil and Co.
Kaiser-i-hind s—25 cwts coir yarn, Madhowjee Ghella; 325 cwts myrabolams, Veerjee Hunsraj.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra s—400 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Surat s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Surat s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Salisbury s—100 casks cocoanut oil, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Australia s—1249½ cwts. myrabolams, Ralli Brothers; 1,399½ cwts. myrabolams, Finlay, Scott and Co; 697½ cwts myrabolams, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Branksome Hall s—465 bags teel seed, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Australia s—100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Goa s—100 bales cotton, Shewbux Joovarimull; 200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 210 bales cotton, Ramjeedas Luckmedass; 160 bales cotton, Ramgopall Foolchund.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA,
BOMBAY, 28th November 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·862
Temperature of the Air	80·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·6
Dew Point	72·4
Relative humidity of Air	78·4
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=3).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 p.m.)	84·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	74·9
General Direction of Wind	N, NE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	163

HIGH COURT—NOVEMBER 30.

[Before the Hon. the Chief JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GARTH.]

IN THE APPEAL DIVISION COURT.

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

1608-78—Soorutram Bhaya vs The G I P Railway Co—Hearn, C and L—Part heard.

1 3993-78—Eswardass Goolabchund vs The G I P Railway Co—Hearn, C and L.

11211-78—Ardaseer and H—Cooverjee Toolseedass vs The G I P Railway Co—Hearn, C and L.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 26.

Hatch, Major Genl, R A, on duty, from—
NOVEMBER 27.
Wardrop, Lieut, Dy Adjt Genl, on duty, from Poona.
NOVEMBER 28.
Pritchard, Col, R E, from furlough, from England.
Smith, Major, R E, from furlough, from England.
Teed, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Ahmednugur.
Kettlewell, Lieut Col, 20th Bombay N I, from furlough, from England.
Wyllie, Captain, Oudh Comr, from furlough, from England.
Carroll, Sub Inspector, Army Education Dept, on duty, from Kamptee.
Hallen, Staff Vet Surg, from furlough, from England.
NOVEMBER 29.
Caldecroft, Surg, on leave, from Poona.
Pennington, Surg Major, on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 28.

Hatch, Major Genl, R A, on duty, to Poona.
NOVEMBER 29.
Jones, Captain, 2nd Lt Cavalry, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Hibbert, Captain, Commissariat, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Kempster, Brig Genl, on duty, to Bellary.
MacLeod, Lieut Col, R A, on duty, to Quetta.
Mocker, Captain, 2nd Queen's, on duty, to Sukkur.
Waldridge, Major, 22nd Bombay N I, on duty, to Sukkur.
Wall, Captain, R A, on duty, to Quetta
Eliott, Captain, The Royal Scotts, to join, to Jubbulpore

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters,
Poona, 29th November 1878.

The following orders in the *Punjab Government Gazette* are republished, dated 19th July—Lieut Campbell, 20th Bombay N I is granted leave of absence from 1st August to 30th November, to proceed to Bombay and study the native languages.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, Lieut Hassard, 66th Foot, will proceed to the Regimental Depot for duty, instead of Lieut Price detailed in G O C 14th Sept.

The undermentioned Medical Officers are appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H M's Indian Troopship "Serapis" on the 6th proximo :—Surgeons Major F R Hogg and W Black.

With reference to G G O of the 20th instant, Lieut Col: Hicks, Assistant Adjutant Genl, Northern Division, is transferred to the Poona Division, and Lieut Col Tanner is posted to the Northern Division.

With reference to G G O of the 26th inst, Major E Cunningham, Staff Corps, officiating Assistant Adjutant Genl, is posted to the Northern Division.

The following Royal Artillery officers having arrived from England are posted as follows :—

Lieut Col Betty, 1st Brigade, to do duty with the Royal Artillery at Kurrachee.

Lieut Col Worsley, 8th Brigade, to do duty with the Royal Artillery at Kirkee.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Regt Native Horse, Major R Y Maiden, second in command, to be commandant, vice Col Alexander retired.

Major J Philips, Squadron commander Poona Horse, to be second in command, vice Major Maiden, Lieut Domvill, attached to 2nd Light Cavalry, to be Squadron Officer, vice Capt Lucas, transferred to the 2nd Sind Horse.

2nd Regt Sind Horse, Major Carpendale, second in command and officiating commandant, to be commandant, vice Major Forbes retired.

Capt Hogge, second squadron commander, to be second in command, vice Major Carpendale.

Capt Lucas, Adjutant 1st Sind Horse, to be second Squadron commander, vice Capt Hogg, and to continue to officiate as second in command.

7th Regt N I, Major and Brevet Lieut Col Griffith, staff corps to officiate as Wing Commander, vice Major Cunningham appointed to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General of Division.

Surgeon R A Hodson, Army Medical Department, is placed on general duty, Mhow Circle.

With reference to G G O, of the 19th instant, the undermentioned Medical officers are placed on general duty Presidency Division :—Surgeons D A Gomes, T E Warren, C Monks, G H Bull, M D; J H Earle, F F MacCartie, and C N Carruthers.

The following transfers are ordered :—Surgeon Major F Penman, Army Medical Department, from Poona circle to general duty Presidency circle.

Surgeon Major J F Beattie, and Surgeon A H Anthony, Army Medical Departments, from Mhow to General duty Presidency circle.

Surgeon C Monks is transferred from general duty Presidency Division to general duty Poona Division.

The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed through a course of Garrison Instruction in England :—Lieut Grant, 27th N I.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Malcolson Station Order, dated 18th Nov, directing Captain Mander, 19th N I, to perform the duties of station staff officer in addition to his own.

33rd Foot, Regimental order, dated 28th Oct, appointing Lieut Marling Interpreter to the Regiment, with effect from the 14th Nov.

Regimental order, dated 11th Nov, appointing Captain Wyndham Assistant Instructor of Musketry to the Regiment, in the absence of a qualified subaltern.

5th N I, Regimental order, dated 19th Nov, directing Lieut Col Hunt, Wing Commander, to officiate as Second in Command, and Capt Poole, Quartermaster, to officiate as Wing Commander in addition to his own duties.

Captain Poole, Quartermaster, officiated as Second in Command, and Lieut Nicholetts, Adjutant, as Wing Commander, in addition to their respective duties, from the 1st to the 18th Nov.

28th N I—Regimental order, dated 11th Nov, directing Lieut Railly, officiating Adjutant, to perform the duties of Quartermaster and to officiate as Wing Commander, in addition to his own duties (no qualified officer being available) vice Lieut Barclay temporarily appointed to the Commissariat Department.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officers have leave of absence :

1 Ieut Wright, No 17 Battery 4th Brigade to Bombay, thence to England to appear before a Medical Board.

1st Light Cavalry,—Lieut Hay for 30 days to Bombay on medical certificate.

2nd Light Cavalry—Major Macnaghten for 30 days to Bombay on medical certificate.

3rd N L I—Simpson Major Cockell, in medical charge from 18th Nov. to 17th Dec. to Bombay on medical certificate.

16th N I—Lieut Col Iredell, from 22nd to 31st Oct in extension of subsidiary leave.

26th N I—Capt Yates to remain at Mahableshwar from 12th Nov to 11th Dec, in extension on medical certificate.

Apothecary A N Lamond for six months, in India, on private affairs from 1st Dec.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Nov. 26.)

The services of Surgeon C Sibthorpe, Resident Surgeon, General Hospital, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department for active service

The undermentioned gentleman are admitted as Members of the Madras Civil Service :—Mr G M Williams and Mr H A Sim.

Major H W Blair, Acting Superintendent of Police, to be Superintendent of Police 3rd Grade, vice Major Hodges.

Mr L G Arbuthnott, Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police as to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, vice Major Blair.

Major F Kilgour, Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade, to act Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, vice Lieut-Col Frazer Acting 1st Grade.

Mr J C Wiscom, Treasury Deputy Collector at Calicut, to be an Additional Registrar of Shipping for that port.

Mr Mackenzey, Deputy Collector in charge of Treasury, Vizagapatam, privilege leave for three months.

Mr G Williams to be Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Nellore.

Mr H A Sim to be Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Coimbatore.

Lieut-Col J Mullins, R F, Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Joint Secretary to Government, P W Department, privilege leave for three months.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Major Holloway, Staff Corps, to be in charge of Pensioners and Holders of Family Certificates, Rajahmundry, vice Captain Taylor, vacated.

The services of Surgeon C Sibthorpe are replaced at the disposal of the Acting Commanding of the Forces.

The following promotion is made :—Captain J W S Butler having completed twenty years service to be Major.

Captain Ludlow, Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, Mysore, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for fifteen months.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted as Surgeons on the Madras Establishment. T H Pope, R Pemberton, J J Moran, M D, F C Smith, W A Quayle, M D, and H Armstrong.

The services of Major Hayter, Staff Corps, Captain (Brevet-Major) Wellesley, 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, and Captain (Brevet-Major) Cheere, 4th Regiment, Light Cavalry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Major Sargeaunt, Staff Corps, 2 d Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for one year.

The services of Captain F Prenos, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Acting Commander, of the Force.

Surgeon M Robinson, in medical charge 23rd N I, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on medical certificate for eighteen months.

Lieut-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) McMahon, Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, Punjab, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for one year and eleven months.

The undermentioned Officers of the Unattached List are promoted to the rank of Major by brevet from the date specified : Captain J M McDonald (since deceased), and Captain J Kelly.

Captain Chaplin, Wing Officer 22nd N I, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for one year.

Sub-Lieut R C Andrews, 33rd Foot, Officiating Wing Officer 14th N I, is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps from the 21st January 1878, and promoted to the rank of Lieutenant from the same date.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We shall be glad if the writer of the letter signed "A Pensioner" will send us his name and address, or favour us with a call. Probably we may suggest something to his advantage.

NOTICE.

IN ANSWER TO NUMEROUS ENQUIRIES

MESSRS. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTISTS,

Have returned to Bombay and may be consulted at Rampart Row.

MRS. WARRE will be happy to receive visitors from 4 to 6 p.m., on WEDNESDAYS, in December.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

CRUICKSHANK—November 26th, at Poona, the wife of Dr. Cruickshank, Inspector-General of Prisons, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CONN—November 18th, at Corings, Godavery District, the wife of Mr. John Conn, Overseer, Department of P. W., of a son.
FRANKLIN—November 25th, at Lucknow, the wife of Dr. Franklin, of a son.
HADOW—November 25th, at Mussoorie, the wife of R. C Hadow, Lieutenant, 15th Sikhs, of a son.

DEATHS.

DECOURCY—November 20th, at Dharhara, North Bhaurulpore, Lucy DeCourcy, widow of the late Richard DeCourcy, Esq., late Sub-Manager of the Dhurrumpore Estate and Proprietor of the Lallpo e Indigo Concern in the Purneah District.
FORST—November 18th, at Rawal Pindi, Flora Isabel, the wife of Mr. J. Frost, Engineer-in-Chief's Office, P N S. Railway.
SCHLICH—November 21st, at Banstead, Darjeeling, Mary Margaret, the dearly beloved wife of Dr. W. Schlich, Conservator of Forests, Bengal.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1878.

WE regret being obliged to complain of an apparent disposition on the part of the Government,—under which term we include the English Ministry and the Viceroy in Council, for these two are now one,—to withhold from the public the materials on which alone a fair judgment can be formed as to the nature of the provocation given by Shere Ali to Lord Lytton till they have practically ceased to be of any value. When the Nawab Gholam Husain returned to Simla from his fruitless embassy to Kabul, we asked in vain for the publication of the full text of the Amir's reply to the Viceroy's letter notifying the despatch of a Mission to Kabul. Unofficial correspondents confidently asserted that this reply was "insolent and defiant," and it was officially described as "discourteous and unsatisfactory." The Amir's letter has now been published in England along with other official correspondence; and, though it may no doubt be fairly called "unsatisfactory," inasmuch as it evades the question of the reception of Sir Neville Chamberlain's Mission, it certainly does not merit the other harsh epithets bestowed upon it. On the contrary, it seems to have been a dignified and pathetic remonstrance on the part of the Amir against the inconstancy of English policy, and the harshness with which it was proposed to treat him for being perplexed and irritated by the experiments to which he had been subjected by men of such widely different characters as Lord Lawrence, Lord Mayo, Lord Northbrook, and Lord Lytton; and it wound up with a solemn appeal to an all-powerful God to decide between him and the nation, which, after refusing his prayer for its constant friendship, was preparing to make war upon him because he had sought friends elsewhere. There is a great deal of truth in Shere Ali's complaints, as may be inferred from the pitiable spectacle now offered to the world by English statesmen, who seem to pass their whole time in wrangling with one another as to who is responsible for alienating Shere Ali and making an Afghan war a necessity.

But it is of no use to look back now. The war has begun, and it must be carried to a successful conclusion. We cannot share the sanguine belief of some of our contemporaries that there will be no more fighting, and we are sorry that the Queen should have been advised to step forward on the public stage at this early period of the campaign, and congratulate her "brave troops" on their "brilliant success" in taking the contemptible fort of Ali Musjid. Lord Beaconsfield seems to make it a part of his Imperial policy to bring Her Majesty forward as much as possible; but we do not know that the old system of not obtruding the Sovereign too much on public notice was not more prudent and loyal, for it is possible to make the Queen's name too cheap. A message of congratulation from Her Majesty to the Viceroy should be sent only after a great victory; and it cannot be said that our troops have had a serious encounter with the Afghans, or made much real progress on the road to Kabul yet. The action of Ali Musjid was not of more consequence than the skirmish at Saarbruck, and it will be time to rejoice when, to quote General Hamley, we have taken our Metz and our Paris, Kandahar and Kabul. Such extravagant self-laudation as we are indulging in now will make England the laughing-stock of the world if the Afghans now offer any serious resistance to Sir Sam Browne or General Biddulph. As for the military picnic in the Kurram Pass, we should think that nobody can be more than General Roberts himself with his disgusted [illegible] doomed to play in the part he is condemned to, has sent a reconnoitring party on through the Khurd Kabul Pass to Hazarnao, nine miles distant from Dakka, and the curious remark is offered that this Pass is "easy of defence, if held by our troops." Defence! We were under the pleasing impression that our troops were acting on the offensive, and would continue to do so. Why talk of defence now, unless the miserable end of the whole business is to be the arrest at Dakka of the advance of Sir Sam Browne's Division? If this is what is meant, it would have been far the wiser plan to leave the Khyber Pass unforced till the season arrived in which the march by this road on Kabul itself would become practicable. In the west, General Biddulph has nearly reached the Kojuck Pass, 7,457 feet above the level of the sea, which the army of the Indus experienced much difficulty in crossing in the month of April 1839, and which in the winter months must be a most formidable obstacle to the advance of an army on Kandahar. Still, Kandahar must be reached and occupied this year, or the whole winter campaign will have to be condemned as useless and absurd. At Kandahar a British force would be like a wedge driven into the middle of the Afghan kingdom, which it might be employed to split into fragments at any moment.

THE news of two European officers having been killed in a single native regiment at Ali Musjid has much significance, all the more so as the Government may search in vain over all parts of India for more young officers for native corps employed on field service. Two officers to one regiment may, when people come to read the news in England, appear no very severe loss, but we in India know better—it is as if one-third of the officers of any regiment were killed. Had the corps in question been a British regiment, and the loss had to be estimated at one-third, the affair of Ali Musjid would have read like one of the Crimean battles as regards slaughter. Again, if in a comparatively trifling action, like that at Ali Musjid, a native regiment can lose *two* out of its *seven* combatant officers, what may be looked for in a great battle? There can be no doubt that the native regiments are under-officered for war, whatever they may be for peace, and a risk is run in sending regiments without sufficient officers into action. In some of the best regiments of the Native Army of Bengal, the absence of European officers—always to be regretted—may not so much signify as in others, or as in the regiments of the other Presidencies. Because the native officers of Sikhs and Goorkhas, and specially of the cavalry, are of a superior class, and on a pinch might be trusted to take the place of Europeans. It is greatly to be doubted if this is the case in the native line of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, where a kind of compromise between two systems, the Regular and the Irregular, has long been admitted, with the effect of rendering the native officers unaccustomed to the command of men in either peace or war. The Government would do wisely to send a European officer to every company of these regiments; because it is too late now to make the native officers accustomed to command; but unfortunately this is a task more easily discussed than accomplished, because there are really no young officers available. What all writers on the organisation of the Native Army looked for has now come to pass—there is war, and there are no young officers to be had to fill up the casualties of war. We hardly know that there is anything to be done to improve the situation, short, at all events, of reorganising the whole Native Army. The British regiments in India cannot spare young officers for the Native Army. They are short-handed themselves. Young officers from British regiments in Europe, —if these could be spared,—must be useless, if not worse than useless, until they have learnt something of the language and habits of sepoys, but this cannot be looked for under perhaps twelve, certainly not under six, months. Direct cadetships for the Indian army would prove equally unsatisfactory. All this should have been done twelve months ago when the Empire enjoyed peace; and it was certainly not for want of admonishment from the Indian Press that it was not done in proper time. We fancy the fact is that the Government never looked for a war as even possible. Lord Lawrence's masterly inactivity theory managed to obtain such a strong hold upon the favour of the country that a war of any magnitude in which the Native Army could be employed was regarded as a mere dream, an illusion. Hence the confidence with which Lord Napier, Sir Henry Norman, and others calculated upon officers

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

THE AFGHAN WAR.

THE KHYBER PASS COLUMN.

LAHORE, Nov. 29.

General Sir Sam Browne's Force has reconnoitred as far as Hazarnao. The Khurd Khyber is reported easy of defence, if held by our troops.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

GENERAL BIDDULPH'S FORCE.

QUETTA, Nov. 29.

The column is halted at Haikalzye, and General Biddulph has proceeded to reconnoitre the road leading from Thull to Chotialli, accompanied by two mountain guns, a wing of Baluchis, a wing of the 19th Regiment, and two squadrons of the 1st Punjabis.

Everything is quiet, the people are friendly, and absolutely no opposition is threatening. Over 20,000 maunds of grain, the Amir's revenue, we have confiscated.

Reports are general that Kandahar is evacuated.

NEWS FROM THE PESHAWUR COLUMN.

RAWUL PINDI, Nov. 28.

Pickets at Ali Musjid have been smartly engaged with the Zukka Kheyl tribe, who wasted much Ammunition upon the Camp. The enemy's drums sounded a retreat, and beacon fires on the hills guided them home. The next morning a large number were found entrenched on the height above the 11th Bengal Cavalry camp. Brigadier Browne (not Sir Sam Browne) telegraphed to Jamrud for infantry reinforcements, expecting a serious attack; meanwhile the headmen of the tribe continued to assert their goodwill towards us. The explanation of this outbreak is, that the hill men, demoralised by events, have for the moment slipped from the control of the *ziraa*.

Sanitary arrangements at Ali Musjid are very necessary, but the health of the troops is still good.

In consequence of restriction of telegraphic news, rumours of all sorts abound.

Major Birch was shot leading the 27th Regiment to the assault of the flanking batteries, and Lieut. Fitzgerald was shot trying to carry him off.

Captain T. A. St. Quintin, 10th Hussars, and Capt. Kinloch and Lieut. Wells, of the Rifles, were fired at near Daka.

The post is open to Daka.

Rumoured fighting in Koorum.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

LONDON, Nov. 28, EVENING.

The official correspondence relating to the Afghan question has been published.

The papers commence with the accession of Shere Ali to the throne of Afghanistan in 1863 and terminate with the despatch from Lord Cranbrook (Secretary of State for India), dated November 18th.

A despatch from Lord Northbrook, dated September 15th, 1873, states that the Amir had interpreted the friendly assurances of Lord Lawrence and Lord Mayo as an obligation to comply with any request he might make. Lord Northbrook removed this impression and, following the instructions of the Duke of Argyll, promised the material assistance of the British Government against unprovoked aggression, as the Government judged there was a necessity of an *entente cordiale*, provided the Amir agreed to accept advice unconditionally.

On the 22nd of January 1875, Lord Salisbury proposed sending an Agent to Herat in order to obtain better information about the country, but Lord Northbrook objected to this idea, urging that the time and circumstances were unsuitable.

Again, on the 19th November (1875), Lord Salisbury directed the despatch of a temporary mission to Kabul, but Lord Northbrook objected once more, on the same grounds.

The communications received from Nawab Gholam Hossein describe the Amir as irritable, expressing his readiness to receive the Embassy but yet procrastinating its reception.

A letter from Shere Ali, dated Oct. 6th, complains of the harshness of the letters addressed to him, the haste in sending the Mission, and the animosity shown towards him generally, and concludes by declaring that he leaves matters in the hands of God.

RUSSIAN NEWS FROM CABUL.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 28.

The papers here publish the news that the Amir of Afghanistan has concentrated his forces at Kabul, which place has been strongly fortified.

TERRIBLE MASSACRES IN MACEDONIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 28.

News has arrived here that Turkish Redifs (Reserve troops) have committed terrible massacres at Melnik in Macedonia.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Consols closed yesterday at 95¼, being a fall of ⅛ on the previous day's quotation.

THE AFGHAN OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.—OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The Official correspondence published contains the despatches which Lord Northbrook asked for in his letter to the Secretary of State for India, as requisite to make the account of the negotiations of 1873 complete.

The *Times* in an article reviewing the correspondence condemns the policy of the former Government and approves that of the present.

The *Daily News* attributes the imbroglio to Lord Salisbury's departure from the essential points of the policy of his predecessors.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Nov. 29.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Merkara, homeward bound from Calcutta, &c., sailed from here yesterday.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4¼
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75¾
4½ per cent. do	81
3 per cent. Consols for account	95⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	112
Bar Silver	50⅛

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£11,700,000	Inc. £ 400,000
Bills Discounted	£20,600,000	Dec. £ 200,000
Bullion	£26,500,000	Inc. £ 200,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 41 15-16 per cent.

Arrival.—Arabia.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Nov. 29, 8 A. M.

Mail Steamer Nepaul from Suez arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand			1s. 7 7-16d.	per Rs.
Do.	6 months' sight		1s. 8d.	,,
Credits,	3	,, ,,	1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Documents,	3	,, ,,	1s. 8d.	,,
France	3	,, ,,	2.11.	,,

H. E. THE GOVERNOR gave a dinner last night at Government House in honour of General Warre, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army.

We understand that the Comptoir d'Escompte has filed a suit in the High Court to obtain immediate payment of money due to the Bank by Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., and, failing satisfaction of its claim, to put the estate of that firm into the Insolvent Court. The disputed Trust Deed was signed by M. Voullion, the Manager of the Comptoir in Bombay, but it is now denied that he had any power to sign such a Deed.

THE Port Trustees make their annual inspection of the harbour and lighthouses of Bombay on Thursday next.

THE Glasgow list of subscriptions to the City of Glasgow Bank Relief Fund showed a total amount of nearly £68,000 subscribed before the last Mail left England. Six Glasgow firms subscribed £3,000 each, two £2,000 each; and there were twenty subscriptions of £1,000 and thirty of £500. These munificent subscriptions show how intense was the feeling excited by a failure which from the suffering it has caused throughout Scotland may fairly be termed a national calamity.

WE hear that the Directors of the G. I. P. Railway Company have instructed their Agent in Bombay to pay the law costs incurred by Mr. Dewey and Mr. Bedford in the recent trials, and to satisfy the claim preferred by them for arrears of salary from the time of their discharge from the Company's service till they were acquitted of the offences imputed to them. The Directors have also sent to the Secretary of State for India a very elaborate and vigorously written reply to Sir Richard Temple's Minute.

THE Government Ice House was sold yesterday by public auction. The sale took place, according to the terms of the advertisement, at the office of the Collector of Bombay, Mr. Arbuthnot. There was no one present to bid for the property except Mr. McGuire, the representative of Messrs. Tudor and Company, and it was knocked down to that firm at the reserve price fixed by Government of Rs. 30,000.

MR. JUSTICE GREEN gave his decision yesterday on the motion to make absolute a rule restraining Mr. T. H. Moore and the other directors of the Mofussil Company from interfering with and obstructing Messrs. Gaddum and Co. in the performance of the duties of Secretaries and Treasurers of that Company. After premising that he did not consider it came within the province of the Chairman of a general meeting of shareholders to settle the disputed result of a ballot, but that such power lay only with the High Court, his Lordship said he did not think it necessary to decide what was the legal result of the ballot in the present case in respect of the objections raised on one side or the other, because he was of opinion that the Chairman was right in declaring the resolution proposing to appoint Gaddum and Co. to be lost, whether or not there was an actual majority in support of it, on the ground that the matter of the resolution was matter only for a Special Resolution, which in order to be carried required a majority of three-fourths of the shareholders, and such support it was contended that the motion received. It was quite clear that whatever was in the Articles of Association could only be altered or amended by a Special Resolution, and Article 124 specially provided that "the persons for the time being forming the firm of W. Nicol and Company shall be Secretaries and Treasurers." It was not necessary, perhaps, his Lordship added, to go so far as to hold that on refusal to act, express resignation of office, or death of such persons, the appointments of Secretaries and Treasurers in their place could only be made by Special Resolution, though such was the conclusion he had arrived at. In his opinion, Messrs. Nicol and Co. were in law and in fact, at the date of the meeting, Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company,—they had neither resigned, nor refused to act, nor become incapable in law to act; and the resolution to appoint Gaddum and Co. was under such circumstances nothing less than a displacement of them in the office in which they were secured by Article 124. Consequently an alteration of that Article was involved in the proposition. His Lordship did not consider it necessary to express his opinion on a number of other points raised in argument. The rule would be discharged, and the order as to costs would be that the plaintiff should bear his own costs, the costs of the defendants to be costs in the cause.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Jamrud on the 22nd to the *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—"The heavy firing began at 1 p. m. The Heliograph worked admirably; messages were sent from a spur over the entrance to the Khyber straight to the Church turret at Peshawur where a signal station was posted. By half past four o'clock in the afternoon a signal was received 'Ali Musjid is in rags.' It is understood here that there is no intention of advancing to Jellalabad—its occupation during the winter would be awkward in every way. The design is to station a large force at Daka, about two miles from the western entrance to the Khyber, where the troops will be hutted. Ali Musjid will of course be occupied by a strong detachment."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*:—"It has been stated in more than one report from India that Sir Salar Jung had expressed the willingness of the Nizam to lend all the resources of Hyderabad to the Indian Government in any measures which it might be found necessary to take against the Amir. Upon this announcement we have been bidden to congratulate ourselves, and it is, of course, satisfactory to find that the Prince in question and his able Minister are still loyally affected towards the English rule; but it is as well that we should be under no illusions in this matter, nor attribute entirely to spontaneous friendship a step which has in all probability been mainly prompted by—perfectly legitimate, long term of self-interest. It is impossible not to connect the recent declaration of Sir Salar Jung with the territorial question so long pending between him and the Indian Government, and to interpret his offer of assistance as, in effect, a fresh bid for the Berars. As to the Nizam's claim upon those provinces we will not only say that its justice has approved itself to those Englishmen who have most studied the question; and further that if considerations of pure sentiment had been allowed full play, it ought in bare acknowledgment of the signal services rendered to this country by Sir Salar Jung at the darkest hour of the Mutiny, to have been conceded long ago. The dictates, however, of political expediency have hitherto prevailed to prevent the satisfaction of the territorial claim in kind, while we have, unfortunately, no other excuse to offer for withholding an equivalent except the plea of the poverty of the Indian Exchequer. It is quite obvious, however, that we must not permit our political obligations to the Nizam to be actually increased unless we are prepared to discharge them; and if we accept his present offer of assistance it ought to be understood that we do increase them." It is a pity to probe Sir Salar Jung's motives in making this offer. What is of more importance is that, as we have previously pointed out, the state of Hyderabad has no troops of its own except a lot of armed ragamuffins who are unfit to be sent to the Frontier, but who might do mischief if left unwatched, and that Sir Salar Jung might do real service to the Government of India by disbanding these troops, and so setting free the Hyderabad Contingent and Subsidiary Force for active service, in which that Government has a treaty right to employ them whenever war breaks out.

THE *Englishman* is "sorry to hear that the idea of the Calcutta Cricket Club sending an eleven to Bombay will probably be abandoned." We understood that a match had been arranged to be played between a Calcutta eleven and the Bombay Gymkhana on the 30th inst.

THE *Madras Mail*:—An intimation has been received by the Madras Government that General Primrose's Division will assemble at Mooltan. As yet no definite order for the movement of the troops has been received, but from the above warning it looks as if it might be soon expected.

THE *Pioneer*:—"The Jam of Lus Beyla has spontaneously offered to send a contingent to the Quetta force. The offer, which was made with the consent of the Khan of Khelat, his suzerain, has been accepted by the Government.

THE *Pioneer*:—"The friends of the late Captain Pemberton, who was shot at Khundwa, are desirous of adding, as a memorial of him, a chancel to the School Chapel which is to be built near the Khundwa Railway Station. Major MacDougal, Nagpur, Dr. Cullen, Khundwa, and the Rev. S. W. O'Neil will receive subscriptions. This notice is given here, not in the way of an appeal to the public, but that those who start the memorial may have a means of communicating with Captain Pemberton's many friends."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—The troops of the Punjab States Contingent, with the exception of those of Bahawulpur which will rendezvous at Multan, are under immediate marching orders for Lahore, where, pending the orders of His Excellency the Viceroy, as to their ultimate use and destination, they will for the present be brigaded, instead of at Hassan Abdal as was first intended. It is not improbable that the Supreme Government will forbear to give any orders for the movement to the front of this body of men, until such time as it is known for certain what amount of opposition the troops of the British Army are likely to meet with, and whether, in the opinion of the General Commanding, the Contingent would be of any use on active service. We may, however, be certain that sending these native troops to fight in the present state of their equipment would be simply impossible, and before their services can be utilized beyond our border, some decision must be arrived at on the much vexed question of supplying them with weapons of accuracy.

WE (*Indian Daily News*) hear the Agent of the East Indian Railway has issued a circular, warning all employés in the office against communicating with the Press, the penalty in case of detection to be instant dismissal. We hope the Agent will empower one of his subordinates to act as a Press Commissioner, because there is a great deal of information connected with the railway which, in the interests of the public, the Press should hear of. We cordially acknowledge having received every assistance on direct application to the head office for information on any subject, but in the interests of the railway, as well as the public, it would be well for the office to take the initiatory in cases of accidents, detention of mails, &c.

A SUBSCRIPTION list has been started in Calcutta in behalf of the sufferers by the City of Glasgow Bank failure. The *Englishman* says:—"We have been asked to draw attention to the letter from Messrs. Ker, Dods and Co., which appears in our correspondence column this morning (Nov. 27), and in which that firm undertake to receive subscriptions on behalf of the sufferers by the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank. The object is one which can scarcely fail to excite general sympathy, and a handsome subscription ought to be obtained."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*:—In the despatches that passed between Lord Salisbury and Mr. Waddington relative to the Anglo-Turkish Convention (they are now made public) the reader will find nothing new to him. The despatch from Lord Salisbury to Mr. Cross, which appeared some time ago, gave as much information as to the character and purpose of the Convention as these new papers do. What is noteworthy in them, and very noteworthy, is the "susceptibility" displayed on both sides—and particularly by the French Minister—in regard to Egypt. On that subject, however, a thoroughly good understanding seems to exist. The English Government, while continuing steadily resisted the repeated suggestions of other Powers (meaning Germany; we informed our readers of these persuasions at the time they were pressed) that they should take possession of Egypt; suggestions as frequently rejected out of consideration for France. M. Waddington acknowledges the friendliness of England in a matter so important to France, and there are promises and vows that "the two Governments will act in concert in order that, by a friendly policy founded on a just and reciprocal consideration for one another, they may reconcile the respective interests in the valley of the Nile may be preserved intact." For his part, Lord Salisbury says,

"As the proposed amendments are numerous, it has been thought better to substitute an entirely new Act than to burden the Statute Book with a lengthy amending Act.

"E. W. RAVENSCROFT."

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

NINTH DAY, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29.

(Before SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

THE following cases were tried before his Lordship and a common jury:—

COUNTERFEITING QUEEN'S COINS.

MEER HOOSEIN SHAW CADREE was charged with counterfeiting Queen's coins and being in possession of counterfeit coins. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Budrooddin appeared for the defence.

Mr. Kirkpatrick briefly stated the facts of the case. The prisoner was arrested on the 17th October last. Some time before that date he had been residing in the house of Hazerabai, woman, in Doongray; but he appeared to have had no ostensible means of living. One Kadum Hoosein also became a tenant in the house; and some days later, prisoner asked him to become a confederate in the counterfeiting of coins. In consequence of the consultations between the two men which Hazerabai observed, her suspicions were aroused. She and Kadum thereafter agreed to give information to the police; and they did so. On the 17th October last, on a direction given by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Mills, Superintendent of Police, Khan Bahadoor Asbar Ali, and other police officers proceeded to the house occupied by prisoner. Entering the sitting room on the second floor, they found the door of a room at the back fastened from inside. The door was burst open when the prisoner, Kadum Hoosein, and a third man, named Syed Chand were found sitting round a fire-place. A *seegree*, with a crucible in it, containing a quantity of red hot metal was on the fire; and prisoner had his hand on a pair of tongs, which he had apparently been blowing at. A pair of pincers and a file were lying on the floor near the fire-place. A mould, with the impression of a rupee, with small bits of wood running horizontally at each end and tied up with twine, was also found in the room. In a large box was found a carpet-bag, in which were found six counterfeit rupees, eleven counterfeit copper coins, five crucibles of various sizes, a quantity of white arsenic, pieces of white metal, a pair of scales, and five small bottles containing different sorts of powders. In another room at the back, six counterfeit rupees and four quarter-rupee pieces were found in a chatty. On searching another house in which the prisoner's wife lived, the police found a small crucible and six or eight genuine rupees.

His Lordship remarked it was difficult to give the preference to one of the three men who were found in the room: they should all have been placed at the bar together.

Mr. Mills explained that Kadum was made a witness in the case, as he had given information to the police; and that the other man, Syed Chand, was charged at the Police Court together with the prisoner, but was discharged by the magistrate.

It appeared from the evidence that Hazeerabhai, had been in the prisoner's keeping for the last three years; that she had stood security for a loan obtained by prisoner from a Marwaree; that she had had to repay the loan and had filed a suit to recover the amount from prisoner, who was possessed of three houses at Tullegaum as well as some fields. Whilst Kadum Hoosein was under examination, the prisoner accused him of carrying on an intrigue with Hazeerabhai exclaiming that he had seen them together in bed and would "taken their guts out" and murdered them but for fear of the Court.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

The Court then adjourned until this (Saturday) morning.

THE POONA HORSE SHOW.

On the report of the Poona Horse Show for 1878, by Lt. Norman, Esq, Collector, and Honorary Secretary, Government have passed the following resolution:—

"Government consider that Mr. Norman has correctly summarized the results of the Horse Show at Poona in 1878 in the concluding paragraph of his report, where he remarks that 'the Show was a success. A fair number of well-shaped and useful animals was exhibited, while their condition left nothing to be desired. It is true that nearly all were too small for military purposes, but it must be remembered that these Shows have only recently been established, and it will take many years of careful attention and good feeding before the size of the country-bred horse can be increased. Government hitherto aimed at encouraging, and if the present experiment be preserved in the country breed of horses will undoubtedly gradually improve.' Much of the success attained hitherto is due to the energy of Mr. Norman himself and the gentlemen associated with him on the committee, and to the liberality of Government in allotting funds for the care and attention which they have given to the subject. It is satisfactory to notice that the Fund presents a credit balance of Rs. 2,240-2-2."

INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS.

IN the *Government Gazette* of Thursday last a Bill is published, the title of which is, "To amend the law for the Periodical Inspection and the Management by competent Engineers of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers in the Presidency of Bombay." The scope of its provisions will be learnt in the following statement of "objects and reasons" which are appended to the Bill:—

"The fees leviable under Bombay Act V of 1873 are found not to yield sufficient revenue to enable Government to provide efficiently for giving effect to the requirements of the Act, and the rates of fees fixed by section 30 unfairly because the same charge for inspection is made to the owner of a small concern worked by steam-power as to a company whose property is worth perhaps lacs of rupees.

"And, in the absence of any provision in Bombay Act V of 1873 for checking the working of boilers at a higher pressure than that allowed by the Inspector's certificate is found to be a serious obstacle to the exercise of efficient control over the owners and engineers in charge of such boilers.

"Part III. of the Act has also given rise to difficulties. The examiners appointed under Section 16 have considered that the alleged difference in experience, and not the only test of the candidate's qualifications, is not a safe ground upon which to award a certificate of competency as engineer. They have also thought it necessary that certificates of competency should be of different classes, according to the candidate's respective qualifications, which are found to be of very varying degrees.

"This Bill proposes to amend Bombay Act V of 1873 so as to remove all the above objections to it.

"It is also proposed to extend the provisions of the new Act to all boilers, and not merely to those of which the prime movers are above ten horse-power, to which Act V. of 1873 was restricted, and (2) to repeal so much of that Act as refers to the definition of prime movers, but to take power to extend the new Act to prime movers, in any place or district, if at any future period it should be deemed desirable to do so. Provision has also been made to punish abuse of power by an Inspector and to increase the penalty for a frivolous appeal from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150.

"The opportunity has been taken of introducing several other minor alterations, and of improving the language and arrangement of the Act.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, Nov. 26.

ANOTHER tiger has made its appearance here, its growling having been plainly heard by some residents. The news spread like wildfire, and has alarmed many. We shall be glad if Mr. Lionel Ashburner will try his skill as a marksman and bring down this new visitor as he did the last.

Dr. Day, our new Superintendent, has received sanction for widening the road from Narel to Matheran.

In my morning and evening walks, I have the pleasure of seeing some springs of water, and there is a good flow going into the Central valley. The natives call it *kaloki pani*, but I don't think these springs are known. The Mallet spring was a rather muddy, but the other is clear. It would be advantageous to Matheran if an effort were made to secure the latter which flows throughout the year. It is near the Garbut circus, about 200 yards from the metalled road leading to Garbut Point.

Yesterday afternoon we had a heavy fall of rain, which continued for four hours at intervals. The mornings and evenings are very pleasant.

A COSTLY CRAHETUM OR CROWN.—The native inhabitants of Madras have got up by subscription a "Crabetum" valued at about Rs. 50,000, consisting of precious stones, &c. for the image Parthasarthy Paroomall, in Triplicane Covil.—*Madras Paper.*

THE *Sportsman* says:—"From Cookesbridge we get the startling item of intelligence that the Prophet Elijah has put in an appearance. A man grolequely attired in sheepskin entered the Rainbow Inn of that town the other day, and whilst declaring himself to be the eminent personage above named, stated that his mission was to identify the British race with the lost ten tribes of Israel." The most extraordinary part of the account is that "He has been examined by a medical man and has been pronounced to be sane."

MESSRS. GADDUM AND CO. AND THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY.

(OTTO FIEDLER *vs.* T. H. MOORE AND OTHERS.)

MR. JUSTICE GREEN delivered the following judgment in the above case yesterday:—

The plaintiff in this suit is a shareholder in the Mofussil Company, Limited, incorporated under Act X. of 1866, and sues on behalf of himself and all the other shareholders in the said company except the individual defendants hereto. The defendants are Thomas Henry Moore and three other gentlemen, (directors of the company, the first named defendant being the chairman), and the company itself. The object of the suit is to have it declared by the court that the firm of Messrs. Gaddum and Company in the plaint mentioned were duly appointed, and are the secretaries and treasurers of the company to have the defendants (other than the defendants, the company) restrained by injunction from preventing or obstructing the performance by the said Messrs. Gaddum and Company of the duties of secretaries and treasurers of the company, or in any wise interfering or intermeddling therewith, and to have the defendants other than the company restrained by injunction from appointing Messrs. Macaulay and Company in the plaint mentioned, or any other person or persons, secretaries and treasurers or managers of the company. On the 11th November a *rule nisi* granted on the application of the plaintiff calling on the defendants other than the defendants the company to show cause why the said defendants (other than as aforesaid) should not be restrained by injunction from preventing or obstructing the performance by Messrs. Gaddum and Co. of the duties of secretaries and treasurers of the Mofussil Company or in any wise interfering or intermeddling therewith. On Monday and Tuesday last the rule came on for hearing cause being shown on behalf of the defendants the directors. It being stated that Mr. Abraham Bingham had been a director of the Company though not named as a defendant in the suit the proceedings were ordered to be amended by adding his name as a defendant, and the same counsel who appeared for the directors already defendants stated he was intructed to appear for such added defendants and also for the defendants the Company though as has been seen, the rule to show cause is not directed against the Company but only against the individual defendants directors. The point discussed on the argument of this rule has been whether having regard to the articles of association of the Company and Act X. of 1866, Messrs. Gaddum and Co. have been duly and validly appointed to be secretaries and treasurers of the Company? The defendants the directors, have resisted the rule, being made absolute mainly on the ground that as they contend there has been no such valid appointment of Messrs. Gaddum and Co. as the plaintiff contends. The rule, however, as words ought not, in my opinion, in any case to be made absolute to its full extent. It asks not only to restrain the defendants, the directors, from preventing or obstructing Messrs. Gaddum and Co in the performance of the duties of secretaries and treasurers, but goes on to ask that the directors be restrained from in any wise interfering or intermeddling therewith (*i. e.*, with the performance of the aforesaid duties by Messrs Gaddum and Co.). But it would be quite out of the question to restrain the directors from in any wise interfering or intermeddling with the performance by Messrs. Gaddum and Co. of the duties of the office of secretaries and treasurers, having regard to the provisions of article 124 of the Articles of Association of the Company which provides that "the general management of the business of the company shall be in persons to be called the secretaries and treasurers" (and which is the only article or law under which the position and duties of the secretaries and treasurers are defined) also provides that in such management the secretaries and treasurers are to be "subject to the control and supervision" of the directors, and article 125 provides that the board shall from time to time fix the remuneration or allowance to be made to the secretaries and treasurers. No doubt under article 116 the secretaries and treasurers are so far independent of the directors that the directors have no power to remove them. One of the paras. of the plaint alleges that the directors are contriving together to defeat a certain resolution of the shareholders appointing Messrs. Gaddum and Co. secretaries and treasurers and to prevent the same being carried into effect, and the prayer of the plaint (though not the rule) asks further that they should be restrained from appointing Messrs. Macaulay and Co. or any person or persons to office of secretaries and treasurers or managers. The case of the plaintiff as put forward in the plaint and affidavit and in argument is to represent the defendants, the directors of the company as being strongly hostile and obstructive to Messrs. Gaddum and Co. (at least so far as concerns their position as secretaries and treasurers of the company) and yet the result of a judicial declaration to be enforced by injunction that Messrs. Gaddum & Co., have been only appointed and are secretaries and treasurers of the company would be to invest them in the position of being under "the supervision and control" of a hostile and destructive board of directors in whose absolute discretion moreover the remuneration and allowance to the secretaries and treasurers of the company would lie. Such a position for consideration of the very pleasantness of such a position that the rule asks (as I have mentioned) that the defendants the directors should be restrained from in any wise interfering or intermeddling "with the performance by Messrs. Gaddum & Co. of the duties of secretaries and treasurers, an order which while article 124 of the Company's regulations remains in force it would be obviously out of the question to make. I mention this case as an instance only on the question of making the rule as it stands absolute but also as being an important matter for the consideration of the court with reference to the question of granting an injunction at all in such a case. Where the granting or withholding of an injunction the enjoyment of a certain office with well defined rights and duties is a very different thing from placing him in contact with a board of directors who are according to the case animated towards him by a spirit of hostility and obstruction, and yet under whose control and supervision his performance of his duties is to be carried on. It is naturally matter for the consideration of a Court in granting an injunction not only whether the general right to an injunction is made out but also whether such injunction within the nature and circumstances of the case be effectual with reference to the object to attain which it is granted. Supposing Messrs. Gaddum and Co. be declared by the court duly appointed as secretaries and treasurers of the company and be protected by an injunction, it will still be in the *legal* power of the board of directors (with which the Court cannot interfere) to control and otherwise every act of the secretaries and treasurers, moreover to fix such remuneration or allowance to them as the board may think fit. I do not, on the other hand, leave out of consideration that it is very possible that the disposition and motive of the defendant directors are not in fact, such as the plaintiff ascribes to them and that on a decision of a Court of competent jurisdiction that Messrs. Gaddum and Co. had been duly appointed secretaries and treasurers they, the directors would accept the position in a reasonable spirit and work harmoniously with such secretaries and treasurers for the well-being of the Company. Before dealing with any of the point discussed in argument it will be desirable in the first instance to state the facts and circumstances of the case as appearing in evidence. But article 124 of the regulations of the company as we have seen, it is provided that the general management of the business of the company subject to the control and supervision of the directors shall be in persons to be called the secretaries and treasurers." The article further provides, "The persons for the time being forming the firm of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. shall be the secretaries and treasurers." The first appointment of the Company does not appear, but from its commencement to at least a recent date the firm of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. have continued to hold the office of secretaries and treasurers. Para 3 of the plaint (affirmed on the 11th November 1878) alleges that "at the same firm continued to be such secretaries and treasurers until the 4th day of October last when the said firm suspended payment, and the said firm ceased to be such secretaries and treasurers." This statement for the defendants in showing cause contended in argument that so far as appeared in evidence Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. had in fact never ceased to be secretaries and treasurers even down to the present date. On the other hand, the plaintiff's counsel contended that para 3 of the plaint (supported as it was by plaintiff's affidavit) amounted to a distinct allegation of fact not traversed by the defendants that Messrs Nicol and Co. had ceased to be secretaries and treasurers, and that even if owing to the mode of phrasing of para 3 of the plaint and the reference just before to the suspension of payment of the firm of Nicol and Co., it should be considered as not amounting to a distinct allegation of a fact but rather as being a statement of a consequence of law (not matter of traverse but of argument) it was a surprise as the plaintiff that the fact that Nicol and Co. had ceased to be secretaries and treasurers should be contested at the hearing of the rule and that the plaintiff ought to be allowed to give further evidence of the fact. There can be no doubt I think that the mere suspension of payment by a firm does not cease to be secretaries of a company still less *ipso facto* terminate any relation of agents to a principal which such firm held at the time of such suspension. The defendants' counsel was instructed to deny that Messrs. Nicol and Co. had ceased to be secretaries in question and offered to have an affidavit to that effect made. In pursuance of a notice in this behalf by the plaintiff the minute book of the directors was produced and Mr. Clough (the local agent of the company) was examined and cross-examined *viva voce* with reference to it. Though there was considerable dispute as to how much of this minute book the plaintiff was entitled to see, yet I believe there is nothing in it from the commencement of October last down to the filing of the plaint, which had any reference to Messrs. Nicol & Co. In connection with the office of secretaries and treasurers of the company which was not disclosed and what is set forth in the plaint to be in fact in date of the 10th October 1878. [Read extract A]. On the same 10th October 1878 was issued a notice purporting to be signed "By order of the Directors, W. Nicol and Co. secretaries and treasurers" and countersigned by the chairman of directors and one director in accordance with the resolution of the board of the 18th October. It is in my opinion quite clear that down to a date subsequent at least to the 22nd October when the shareholders' meeting was held Nicol and Co had not ceased either by resignation, refusal to perform the office, or otherwise to be secretaries and treasurers of the company, and that they in fact on the 22nd and 28th October did act as such secretaries and treasurers, and that the purported notice of the chairman and one director of the company. On the 1st November, however, we must take it as shown (at least so far as the present defendants are concerned) by the minute of the directors' proceedings of that day [exhibit C.] that the directors then considered there was "an absence of secretaries and treasurers" of the company, and that it was necessary to provide for the conduct of the ordinary correspondence and business of the company otherwise than through Nicol and Co. that the board considered that Nicol and Co. "had ceased to sign as secretaries and treasurers," and that they passed a certain resolution "in consequence of the failure of the firm of W. Nicol and Co., and of the refusal of the partners in that firm resident in Bombay to act any longer as the secretaries and treasurers of the company." The result of the ballot held on the 1st November appears by the report of the two scrutineers of the 4th idem. It was that in support of the resolution to appoint Messrs. Gaddum and Co. secretaries and treasurers 69 votes were given in person by 60 shareholders holding 167 shares, and 216 votes were given by proxy on behalf of 174 shareholders holding 230 shares making a total in favour of the resolution of 285 votes by 234 shareholders holding 797 shares, while against the resolution were given 89 votes by 61 shareholders in person holding 377 shares and 193 shares by 145 shareholders by proxy holding 707 shares, making a total against the resolution of 282 votes by 206 shareholders holding 1,084 votes. It thus appears that while the number of votes in favour of the resolution exceed that against it by 3, the number of shares and in consequence the amount of interest in the company represented by the opponents of the resolution considerably exceeded that of its supporters. The scrutineers by their report state certain objections they respectively entertained to certain votes one way or other. In disallowing the proxies tendered in respect of 12 votes both the scrutineers agreed and as I understand their votes have not counted—and no question has been raised here in regard to them. Of votes counted one of the scrutineers objects to 8 votes given in person against the resolution as being in respect of shares held by partners in the firm of Nicol and Co., and on the ground that they had parted with their interest in the shares for the benefit of creditors. Another objection to 64 votes by proxy by the same scrutineer in respect to an alleged irregularity of stamp has not been further discussed. The scrutineers agreed in disallowing a proxy signed by persons purporting to be executors of Hajee Ismail Hajee Habib deceased a shareholder of 127 shares representing six votes tendered against the resolution, and on the ground that no probate had yet been obtained from the Court. The other of the scrutineers objected to proxies given by 174 shareholders holding 630 shares in favour of the resolution on the ground that the proxies purported to be given for voting "at a meeting to be held for the purpose of appointing Messrs. Gaddum and Co., secretaries and treasurers in the place of Messrs. W. Nicol and Company," whereas the meeting had not been held and convened for such purpose no such business having been mentioned in the notice calling the meeting or proxies solicited. The report of the scrutineers was submitted to a meeting of the shareholders held on the 5th and adjourned to the 8th November. The chairman of this meeting (the first defendant) expressed his opinion as to various points raised in the report of the scrutineers. He decided against the objection of one of the scrutineers as to the 8 votes given by members of the firm of W. Nicol and company, and this on the ground that those persons were still shareholders standing in the register of the company. He was quite right in that opinion. As to the stamp objection to certain proxies against the resolution he decided against it, and as I have said the point has not been further raised before this Court. The chairman, however, overruled the objection of both scrutineers in rejecting (on the ground that no probate had been obtained) the proxies signed by the executors of Hajee Ismail Hajee Habib in respect of 6 votes representing 127 shares, and this for the reason that the deceased being a Mahomedan probat of his will would not be necessary to enable the executors to act. But the true objection to these votes was on another ground which, as I understand, from what was orally mentioned at the argument in fact stood, viz., that the executors had not been on the register. If they were whether probate had been obtained or not the votes sought to have been received, if they were not the votes were properly objected to. The chairman decided, and I think rightly was the objection raised by one of the scrutineers to proxies given by 174 shareholders holding 630 shares on the ground of irregularity in point of form. Admitting as the chairman decided to do the six votes in question, he made land a virtual majority, as it is in the United Kingdom, and especially in Scotland, then we may expect that the population, divorced from the soil, will be in possession only of a precarious income of living, and that they will be subject to fluctuations and reverses which will inflict upon many of them the sufferings of poverty, even when their lives have been fairly prudent and virtuous. I cannot go fully into the question, but I am not persuaded that enormous evil to the people comes from this cause. The public exactions and expenditure have much to do with poverty. To raise not less than 80 millions sterling per annum for purposes of government, to expend 30 millions on military preparations and means of offence and defence, the bulk of which is only rendered apparently necessary by a mistaken foreign policy, must act as a hard one on the people, and especially on the humbler class of the people, and must lead to much poverty and virtuous families to poverty. These are two of the great causes and sources of the sufferings of the people. They are both capable of remedy, and the ignorance of the people—not of the ruling classes, but of the classes above them—is the only difficulty in the way. If you could persuade your General Assembly to look at these matters, and to thoroughly examine them, perhaps its members might make a discovery that would startle them at the folly of which they minister. I do not touch upon other questions. Some of them will suggest themselves to you. The great whisky question is one which your friends may consider with some advantage. If all the ministers of the Scotch will be content to drink whiskey from their houses, and the consumption of it from their customs or social habits, they would do much to discredit and to withdraw one fertile source of poverty and suffering in Scotland. Many of what you term 'virtuous poor' suffer much from the evil of whisky in connexion with members of their families. I am burdened with correspondence, and so write hastily and briefly. I do not suppose what I write will be of service; if you think otherwise, you are at liberty to add this letter to the other contributions of your friends.—I am, very respectfully yours, John Bright. Rev. Dr. Whitelaw."

RELIGIOUS MEN ON RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS.

—The newspapers, the *Rock*, and the *Record*, have been having a hard time lately. Mr. Baldwin Brown, the well-known Independent Minister in South London, spoke of the *Record* as "a journal which he hardly dared to name in a Christian assembly." And Archdeacon Purey-Cust spoke of an article in the *Rock* as "disgraceful even for that disgraceful paper."—*Indian Church Gazette.*

MR. JOHN BRIGHT AND THE "VIRTUOUS POOR."

—At a meeting of the Haddington Established Presbytery, the Rev. Dr. Whitelaw, in speaking of the condition of the virtuous poor of Scotland, read the following letter which he

engage in any other reckless enterprise, to start businesses they know nothing about, or to bet on fluctuations the cause of which they cannot foresee. They risk their household future just as much as the 'Change speculators who break every day, and for whom the general public never votes a penny, or we may add, shows any feeling beyond one of slight aggravation that they should ever had existed.

Nothing of all this, we repeat, applies to private or local subscriptions for any of the sufferers, or even to general subscriptions, provided that they are limited to defined cases, such as those of victims over sixty, or women, or children—that is, are definitely given to relieve suffering without lightening the burden upon the whole body. We have no desire to check the flow of charity in this or any other direction, but only to protest against any general efforts to relieve traders by national charity of the consequences of reckless trading. It is a strange proof of the ascendancy which Directors acquire in our corporations, that their conduct should be so completely seperated from that of their masters, the shareholders, and it is not one which we desire to see further justified by an informal national vote. The shareholders in all Banks ought to learn that in the last resort they are masters, that they can compel, for instance, registration under the Limited Liability Act; and that if they will take no trouble and give no orders, they must accept the pecuniary responsibility which by their abstinence from protest, while still remaining shareholders, they obviously elect to retain. "Miss Matty," in "Cranford," who cashes the note of the broken bank in which she has been ruined as a shareholder is not intended as an example of human wisdom; but she had a better idea of her moral responsibility than the journals, in their just and humane compassion for human misery, are just now preaching.

THE LATE LORD SANDHURST ON THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Before we are irrevocably committed to a war with Afghanistan, it would be well in those who are disposed to enter on such a contest with light hearts would peruse an article which appeared in the *Edinburgh Review* of July, 1875, entitled "England and Russia in the East," and which I am in a position to state was from the pen of that accomplished statesman and soldier, the late Lord Sandhurst, whose premature death the public have at this time serious reason to deplore. This article was written in reply to a series of papers on that subject by Sir Henry Rawlinson, composed at intervals extending over some years, but which were first published to the world in 1876. Against the views sought to be inculcated in these papers Lord Sandhurst protested as fraught with mischievous tendencies, and as counselling schemes of aggression as reckless and as unjustifiable as any that in the imagination of Sir H. Rawlinson and the disciples of his school have ever been attributed to Russia. For instance, Sir H. Rawlinson asks the question, "Can we turn the tables upon Russia by converting Persia into a means of defence rather than of offence to India?" and he answers it by asserting that "strategists will point out that any serious advance from the Caspian in the direction of Merv and Herat would be impossible if the column were threatened on the flank from Persia; and they will maintain that it would be better to fight our intended invader in Persia than on our frontier, where any check would raise a host of enemies against us." The suggestion to engage in a conflict with such a Power as Russia many hundreds of miles from our nearest base, in regions devoid of communications, and that of a flank movement, Lord Sandhurst pronounces as the wildest that ever crossed the imagination of a military diplomatist labouring under a fixed idea. Sir Henry Rawlinson next proposes that the British Government should commit itself in Persia to an experimental contingent force, paid, equipped, and commanded by British officers, which draws from Lord Sandhurst the retort, "What would he say if Russia were to make this proposal to Persia on her own account?"

Another instance of the little respect Sir Henry Rawlinson would pay to the rights of independent nations occurs in his recommendation that an advance of Russia on Merv should be met on our part by a counter advance to and occupation of Herat. Now, it is exceedingly probable that the Russians may be compelled to send a force to Merv, as the only way of repressing the ravages of the Yomud and Tekki Turcomans, who are about the most hateful miscreants on record. Their horrid cruelties have been witnessed and narrated by Vamberry, and they are described by Sir H. Rawlinson himself as "hereditary brigands and man-stealers, the scourge of Eastern Persia, the inveterate enemies of civilization and commerce." The efforts of Russia to protect the population from these savages should meet with the sympathy of all men, unless, indeed, there are some who think we are justified in dooming multitudes to live in misery for our own supposed political convenience.

For the march to Herat, the expeditionary corps should, in the opinion of Sir H. Rawlinson, under no circumstances exceed 10,000 men, but Lord Sandhurst has little difficulty in showing that in regard to the magnitude of the operations involved, the strength of Herat, and the necessity of keeping open communications, the strength of the force should not be less than 31,000 men. This seems also to be the opinion of the Indian Government, for we learn that the troops intended to form the armies of invasion will number 34,000 men. Lord Sandhurst proceeds to show by convincing arguments that if Herat and Candahar are to be permanently held (and we presume this is the intention, for it would be useless to make a mere Abbassian or Abyssinian raid into Afghanistan), the number of the occupying force could not be diminished after the invasion had been satisfactorily executed. The garrison of Herat, having regard to the responsibilities we shall have undertaken to maintain order on the frontiers, should not, in his opinion, be less than 15,000 men. A movement, he adds, on such a scale as has been attributed could not be effected under an annual charge of from three to four millions, for it must be borne in mind that the armies of India have been placed on the footing of a peace establishment, and therefore whatever force might be marched across the Indus into Afghanistan must be an augmentation of the armies of India both in its European and native constituents; also that under the plan of reserves now in course of execution in this country, an addition of 10,000 European soldiers would involve an increase of the army by nearly double that number.

Lord Sandhurst ridicules the notion of Herat being the key to India—"which is as much as to say that the possession of Herat would open the door to any set of robbers who may chose to present themselves." And I entirely concur with him in the sentiment that "Russia has received a never-ceasing and pressing invitation from the alarmist writers in this country to turn her thoughts towards India. We are there made to appear as if we lived in a constant state of terror, and that we are powerless to defend our own soil. Nothing can be further from the truth. We sometimes hear of excitement being caused in the Indian bazaars by the news of Russian doings in Central Asia; but those living in the immediate neighbourhood of these centres of population know nothing of the alleged excitement."

After these extracts it may be unnecessary for me to add that Lord Sandhurst is quite satisfied with our present boundary, but I cannot forbear remarking on the light and offhandway in which it is now condemned as a weak one. For the last thirty-five years every statesman and soldier of experience and reputation has pronounced it one of the strongest Nature has ever provided for a country. Is this consensus or matured judgement to be suddenly set aside in favour of thenewborn opinions of less experienced men, heated with visions of empire, and eager for opportunities of distinction? Again, I recommend a study of this article as, in Lord Sandhurst's words, an answer to the sneers of the optimists and strategists who would restrict the defence of India to her own mountain-clad frontiers.—I am, &c.,

W.

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BEGS to invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood, Teakwood, Ebonywood, and Gold Gilt Furniture, for Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, Bed-room, Messes, Camps Clubs, &c., &c.
BEDSTEAD.
Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes, Brass Canopies; Children's Cots and Cradles; Bath Tubs, Wooden and Zinc; Head Bath Tubs; Portable Bath Tubs with covers, lock and key; Foot Tubs and Cans; Tin Boxes of sizes; Bird Cages of all descriptions.
PERAMBULATORS.
Of one, two, and four seats; best Pictures on canvas in elegant gilt frames; Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood; Rocking Horses of all sizes.
LAMPS.
Carriage and Buggy Lamps; Carriages and Buggy Whipsfs Police Hand Lanterns; Round Hanging Globes, plain or flowered with gold gilt, &c. Argand Hanging Lamps, by Tucker, from one to twelve lights; Chandeliers from four to eighteen lights.
CROCKERY.
Dinner Sets, white and gold, Breakfast Sets; Washhand Jug and Basin Sets; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, wine and Beer Jugs, &c.
FURNITURE.
Cretonnes, Chintzes, Reps, Damasks, Velvets Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c., of every colour and description; Carpets in Piles, Borders, and in pieces of sizes; Air Pillows and Mattrasses; Feather Pillows; Mattrasses (Cotton, Coir, or Horse-hair, made to sizes, Railway Rugs; Table Covers; Portmanteaus; Overland Chairs, &c.
JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE further begs to state that he will be glad to receive orders for making Furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.
J. N. also undertake to repair, re-line, and polish (French or wax and oil), carefully all sorts of furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.
The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and his having supplied from his establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to a great number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to H. H. the Holkar of Indore, the Maharaja of Joypore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattywar, and many other Native Chiefs, induces him to hope for a continuance of public support.
AMERICAN
WALNUT WOOD AND CEDAR
ORGAN,
FOR TROPICAL CLIMATES.
THE Case is made from the finest, selected wood, and is put together without depending on glue. No portion of the case or works can come apart from the action of the climate; even the ivory veneers of the keys are fastened by metallic pins.
The screws and fastenings of all kinds are of brass and copper. No iron is used except for certain levers, which are not easily injured. The whole can be tightly closed against dust and insects.
STYLE 9. (FOUR STOPS.)
Has two sets or reeds or five octaves' compass, divided, so that each half can be used separately; four stops, namely, *Dulciana, Diapason, Principal*, and *Flute*, and an efficient knee-swell. Set in a neat and well finished case. It has not the power and variety of larger organs, but it has substantial merits of its own, and it will be welcomed in families as a household friend.
Rs. 470.
STYLE 15. (SIX STOPS.)
Has two sets of reeds of five octaves' compass, divided, so that either half can be used separately; six stops, namely, *Dulciana, Diapason, Flute, Principal, Octave Coupler, Sub-Bass*, and a knee-swell.
This instrument has some qualities that make it useful in chapels and schools, where the support of the *Sub-Bass* and the power of the *Octave Coupler* are needed. Considering the price asked, this organ contains many and satisfactory elements. It has been used during the past year in great numbers of schools, and the demand is steadily on the increase.
The reeds and the mechanical parts of all the organs are precisely alike, and the interior work of the cheapest organ is as thoroughly made as in the best. The difference in tone is owing to the resonant quality of the case, in which respect the larger and more solid cases have an advantage.
Rs. 500.
(STYLE 155. SEVEN STOPS.)
This is a standard instrument, containing sufficient musical elements for general use, and capable of the best effects. And will satisfy those who desire to get a substantial instrument at a reasonable price.
Style 155 has also two full sets of reeds, divided as the preceding but with changes in character and in combination. The stops are *Diapason, Dulciana, Principal, Melodia, Principal Dolce, Voz Celestis*, and *Tremolo*.
In this instrument the *Flute* stop is omitted, and in its place appears the *Melodia*. This, as its name implies, has a full and round tone, resembling *Dulciana*, but with additional power. The *Principal Dolce* and *Voz Celestis* are two stops that give a softened and subdued quality of tone. It is not pretended that this style has any more sets of reeds than style 15, but its capacity for combinations is much greater. It is less brilliant, but more melodious. It is remarkable for its broad and quiet effect and its full harmonies, and has already become an established favourite.
☞ It will be understood that this style has the knee-swell, which is made a most effective aid to expression.
Rs. 600.
It must also be observed that although style 155 has seven stops its price is the same as style 15, but it has not the advantage of the *Sub-Bass* and *Octave-coupler* as in style 15.
The Prices quoted include Packing charges.
No instrument of the kind has been made heretofore with so many excellences, and none with such a handsome appearance, when the necessities of the case are considered.
Illustrations free by Post on application.
A large stock of AMERICAN ORGANS by well known makers.
SOUNDY AND CO., BOMBAY.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.
Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.
UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 89, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned beg to state that they have been appointed SOLE AGENTS, in the room of Messrs. Jeewanjee Eenjiee and Sons, for the sale of CURTISS and HARVEY'S CELEBRATED SPORTING GUNPOWDER, and they are now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to them with promptness and dispatch.
HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 6, Apollo Street Fort.
Also, we have in stock SHIP CHANDLERY, MILL and RAILWAY STORES.
Bombay, 27th September 1878.

ELLWOOD'S
PATENT AIR-CHAMBER
HATS AND HELMETS.
THE ONLY EFFECTUAL PROTECTION AGAINST SUN STROKE.
To be obtained of all respectable Hatters and Outfitters, and Wholesale only of
J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
LONDON.
Beware of Useless Imitations.

NOTICE.
MESSRS. ROWLAND & Co. have determined to CLOSE their SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT in the Fort, and from THIS DAY will DISCONTINUE to RECEIVE any ORDERS for making or repairing of Saddlery, Harness, &c. The ready-made articles in stock will be sold at redu